fittle to do in criminal cases. Such was the immediate results of the Maine Liquor law. What was that law itself the result of? This is the question that interests we; for there can be few or none who would dispute the consequences of an abelition of intemperance. The doubt is about the possibility of such abolition at all; or etherwise than by the searline of such abolition at all; or etherwise than by the searline of such abolition at all; or etherwise than by the searline of abolith intemperance in the form of drink. They did it through the ballot box—by electing temperance more ment to the Legislature. For many year, valuable experience had been accuing. The ordinary temperance movements had been accuing there, as elsewhere in the Union; and with the same partial where temperance movements had been accuing there, as elsewhere in the Union; and with the same partial where temperance in the result of the same partial where temperation and conflict remain. As long as rum and gin shops stand open, and the smell of spirits in the air, the weak and wasering will suffer under conflict with temptation, and often fall; physicians will tell in private of the increase of solitary drinking—the worst of all; and the "pledged" will be in a lower state than ever, having added perjury to their first weakness. It appears, from experience, that it is a terrible mistake to expect so serious and difficult a process as self-control from such a stimulus as association in a temperance society: and thus it turned out in Maine, as elsewhere. So the Legislature was looked to; not to institute a stringent licensing system; but to prohibit sterly the sale of intoxicating inquors for drick within the bounds of the State. Such a law was passed in 1846 by lerge majority of the citizens who had procured the law remained in favor of it, and among the rest the weak drunkards who desired to be added in swing themselves, and in security their children from the vice. It is observed in our large towns—in Liverpool among there—that the strongest

tory law ever does, and certainly to the benefit of socie-y within that State. A dram shop may be opened here and there, just outside the boundary line of the State; and a citizen here and there may timport a cask of spirits, and give away the contents among those who will do bins some favor in return; but these are small matters. There is a general purification—the smell is not in the air—the dram shops are not open before the eyes—the temptation does not beset the will—the struggle does not

air—the dram shops are not open before the eyes—the temptation does not beset the will—the struggledoes not perplex and weary the brain and conscience. The social results are so clear that the exemple has been followed. Rhode Island has followed in the work in Maine, and so also has Maseachusetts, with the exception of Boston, where the municipal authorities, strong in vested interests, still hold out. The doubt was, at first, whether a law so stringent could stand—whether the second year would not undo the work of the first. It appears not. Experienced American citizens believe that it would now be impossible to get the law repealed. The first rentiment of Englishmen on hearing this story seems to be amazement that citizens will submit to such a law. They feel that there would be danger to our liberties if such a law could pass our Parliament and Throne to morrow. No doubt: but this is because we do not, as a people, desire it. If the Americans were not self-governed, they would rebel some than admit of legislation so stringent. But they are self-governed, and therein lies the chief interest of the whole matter. They decreed for themselves first, the universal education which disgusted them with drackenness, and warned them to save the next generation from it; and they next decreed the exclusion of what they consider a physical, moral, and social paison. It has been the act as of aspirited men who, while disposed to resent dictation as to his personal habits, imposes a law on himself, and submits thus to a discipline which he would square if it came upon him is any other way. Our fellow citizens cannot but watch with deep interest the development of this very strong transatiantic xperiment. the development of this very strong transatiantic

## CHINA.

We have later advices from Hong Kong, eaching to Jan. 28. The United States Minister, Hon. H. Marshall, arrived

by the British mail steamer on the 16th. Since the 11th January, accounts have reached Canton from the seat of the rebellion, and also from Shanghai.

Both agree in the report of the rapid and successful progrees of the rebels. The latter mention the rebels were close to Han Kow Chiu, on the Yantecking, one of the largest marts for trade in the Empire, whilst the Can-ton accounts state, that a great part of the city had been ton accounts state, that a great part of the city had been destroyed by fire, and was in pos-ession of the rebels. Their object was to advance and capture Nanking, about 650 miles distant from 19an Kow Chiu. Other towns are said to have fallen to the rebels, and considerable quantities of military stores to have been captured by them. They appear not to molest the people, and do not retain the places subdued, but keep advancing. It is admitted they are formidable, and fight "wonderfully," using "big guns." It is stated that the Imperial Treasury is empty, and large contributions are exacted from all the provinces.

om all the provinces. F Amoy rom we have dates to the 17th Jan. Trade F Amoy rom we have dates to the 17th Jan. Trade was inactive, owing to the pressure of money.

From Shanghai we have advices only to the 8th Jan. In imports the trade was quite suspended from the pressure of money at this season, and also from the panic at Loochou, caused by the impediments of transif from the want of water in the canals, and the alarming accounts of the rebets. Goods were being brought back from Loochou, which contributed to the great stagnation.

The export of Tes from China is about 2,000,000 under that of last year to the same date, but accord vessels will shortly leave full from Shanghai. Of Silk the export is estimated at 23,000 bales.

The United States sloop Plymouth arrived at Hong-Kong from Manilla on the 25th. The United States steamer the Susquehanna was expected shortly.

### AUSTRALIA.

Very recent intelligence has been received from the gold fields, the dates being as follows: Sydney Dec. 28; Melbourne, Jan. 3; and Adelaide, Jan. 10.

SUDNET DIGGINGS.

The yields of the various places at which operations are carried on, continue almost undiminished; inseed, generally speaking, the quantity of the precious metal was greater than previously noticed, and the number of uniners was daily being augmented by new arrivals from Europe and America. The cases of individual prodigious success were not numerous, but all were obtaining a very favorable and encouraging return for their labor, and digging was chiefly confined to small depths. Some new fields have been developed, and some of the old ones reopened with great success. The northern diggers were rather has fortunate than their southern deglets; and, as a necessary consequence, were quitdiggers were rather less fortunate than their southern neighbors; and, as a necessiry consequence, were quiting the less productive for the more remunerating fields. The Hanging Rock Swamp Creek, Aberteronbie, the Tuenns, and Bingers diggings, are those less fivorably spoken of. The Braidwood diggings are reviving, Major's Creek is again looking up. The chief focus of gold labor was the Ovens gold field, where many parties were wasking large fortunes, and all doing well. Indeed, at those latter diggings, the gold fields were reported to be unlimited, the precious metal having been found throughout the adjacent country, toward the head of the Ovens, and also towerd Albury. Robberies and acts of violence, unhappily, were too common.

YICTORIA DIGGINGS.

The number of diggers at the various gold fields have

The number of diggers at the various gold fields have reached the enormous amount of 100,000, whose average earnings are estimated at one ounce per man per week. The Christmas holidays had somewhat insurinced with the quantity brought down by the escort, but the yields were declared to be greater than ever. The principal fields are Mount Alexander, Saiarst, and the Ovens, the former maintaining its high character for productions yields. Balarst is again getting into favor, but there the metal is more widely distributed than at Mount Alexander; the labor is also more severe, but then the individual gains are also greater. The capabilities of the Ovens der: the labor is also more severe, but then the individual gains are also greater. The capabilities of the Ovens are generally admitted to be great, although the quantity conveyed to Melbourne was inconsiderable, owing, it was believed, to large quantities being carried overland to Sydney. New spots were daily worked, and in some cases with signal success. The Melbourne Argus of January 3, furnishes the annexed abstract of the wonderful development of the Victoria diggings:

Since our previous summary there has been brought down by execut as follows:

down by escort as follows : By Government Escort..... Amount conveyed to Adelaide by November 

### GOVERNMENT ESCORT.

From Oct. 1, 1851, to Aug. 26, 1852...

From Aug. 26 to Sept. 25

From Sept. 25 to Nov. 15

From Nov. 15 to Dec. 30... .129,830 .....1495 744 
 Prom June 21 to Ang. 21.
 0 mm.es.

 Prom Aug. 21 to 8-pt. 25.
 197,598

 Prom Sept. 25 to Nov. 15.
 245,981

 Prom Nov. 15 to Dec. 30
 245,981

Conveyed to Adehide by Escorts..... 

1 332 636

Total. 1,332.636

But to this amount semething must be a ided for the quantity conveyed by private hand within that period of course no definite data exist for secertaining this; but it will not be over-estimated by taking it at to cent, of the quantity brought by escort. The would therefore stand thus;

Estimated total of the yield up to August .. 2 532,472 Conveyed by escort since then 1,332,636 Conveyed by private hand 133,263

This astonishing out turn of the Victoria diggings had This assemining outpurn of the victoria diggings has been obtained chiefly by human labor, almost unassisted by machinery, the ordinary and hasty operations of diggers allowing much to escape. The gold of Victoria is considerably finer than that of New South Wales, and realizes 2/6 an ounce more in the Sydney market. Some unprincipled gold brokers, however, have resorted to dishonest dealings, and the public are captioned to beware.

autioned to beware.

The Wool harvest had been got in without any great trouble or ruinous expense, and was in course of eportation in a favorable condition. The large increa of population necessarily caused a continuous gain the carcass upon the fieece, so that the price of the latter would obviously increase with the rapid influx of emigrants. The prospects of the cereal crops were not good, and very large importations would be necessary to feed the people. Although no sufficient data were available for determining the permanent increase of the population, it was estimated that the arrivals had aggregated 80,000, the majority of whom were actual immigrants, thus swelling the population of Victoria to more than 200,000 souls. New comers experienced great inconvenience from the continued want of house accommodation. The price of labor is far above remanerative to the house builder. Tents were erected in all directions—on the bank of the Yarra Yarra no less than 5,000 persons were domiciled in tents. Wooden cottages are springing up in all directions. carcass upon the fleece, so that the price of the

less than 5,000 persons were domiciled in tents. Wooden cottages are springing up in all directions.

Private individuals have subscribed £4,000, and the Government £8,000, to provide temporary shelter for newly arrived immigrants. The Wesleyan Methodists have erected temporary buildings for the reception of members of their own denomination. Notwithstanding all these efforts great privation is experienced. The overcrowding of the city and the neglect of sanitary regulations have been signally disastrous in some cases. The value of city property is extravagantly high, and the rents are extreme. The Argus pronounces the political condition of the colony to be as unsatisfactory as ever it was, and there seems to be little hope of immediate improvement, but the colonists minds being mediate improvement, but the colonists minds being taken up with money-making their attention is not directed to politics. Many of the older members of the Legislature were leaving for England, and their places were so difficult to be supplied that seats in the council were going a-begging.

#### ITALY.

The Official Gazette of Milan published, on the 5th inst, the sentence pronounced by Court-Martial, on the 28th ult, against seven-and twenty individuals for high treason. The sentence having been revised by h tresson. The sentence having been revised by detsky, Carlo Montanari, a noble, Tito Speri and Bar-Radetsky, Carlo Montanari, a noble, Tito Speri and Bartolo Grazioli were left for execution. Giuseppe Finzi, Luigi Pastro, Augusto Donatelli and Luigi Semenza are to be imprisoned for life. The penelty of death, pronounced against the majority of the other prisoners, has been commuted into 16 years' imprisonment in irons as regards. Alberto Cavalletto and Domenico Fernelli, on account of their irreproschable morals, sincere confessions and repentance; with regard to Antonio Lazzuti, in consideration of the improvement in his later political conduct; with regard to Ferdinando Bosio, because his revelations supplied the clue to ulterior investigations; with regard to Imero Lannechi and Domenico Gasconi, on account of the sincere repentance of both, and the honorable character of the latter; with regard to Giovanni Malaman and Carlo Marchi, in consideration of the little part which they took in the plot.

Further, the penalty has been commuted to twelve years' imprisonment in irons in the cases of Luison Pedrosi, on account of his youth, in the levity of which he

drowi, on account of his youth, in the levity of which he was carried away; of Luigi Dolei, who was wrought upon through the feebleness of his character; of Gio-vanni Vergani, who latterly refused his cooperation the plot; and of Girolamo Cogliari, simply in the exerof the prerogative of mercy. The sentence of Pie tro Paolo Arnedi is commuted to eight years' imprison ment in irons, in the sovereign exercise of the same preregative; that of Carlo Augusto Pattosi, to five years ment in irons, in the sovereign exercise of the same preregative; that of Carlo Augusto Pattosi, to five years' imprisonment in irons, because of the small share which he had in the conspiracy; and that of Annibelo Biscoti, in the same manner, because he was led into the crime by the misery of his lot. All these persons will serve the period of their imprisonment in a fortress. The sentence of Giovanni Kiroly is commuted, in consideration of his good conduct and youth, to twelve years tracaus forces, with heavy irons (farri passati); that of Pietro Gyoerfy, whose moral conduct has always been exemplary, to ten years' tracaux forces, in heavy irons and lastly, that of Luigi Nalla, on account of his good conduct and the little part he has had in the plot, to eight years' tracaux forces, in heavy irons.

A correspondent writes from Verona on the 3d that a deputation from Broscia had waited on Radetsky with a petition signed by 400 notables, and praying for the pardon of M. Speri, who had been condemned to death for a political offense. The deputation was received by Gen. Beaedeck, who took the petition to his superior, and returned in half an hour with the following naswer: "Genifennee, Field Marshal Radetsky thanks you for the confidence which you have expressed in him, and appreciates your devoted loyalty. He charges me to say that at his age he may be called at any moment to appear before God, and that he would not meet his judge with hands stained with blood which

He charges me to say that at his age be may be called at any moment to appear before God, and that he would not meet his judge with hands stained with blood which might have been spared. But elemency has reached its atmost limit. We pity the families of those who are culpable, and we desire that this may be the last exam-ple of a necessary rigor."

The semi-official Fienna Correspondent states that M. Speri, as well as those who suffered with him at Man-tua, was executed for attempting to shake the allegiance of the soldlery.

# TURKEY.

The Débats publishes the following intelli-

The Débats publishes the following intelligence, received in the letters of its own correspondent, dated Constantinople, Feb. 25.

The day after Count de Letningen received the reply of the Porte, M. d'Onerod', chargé d'affaires of Rassia, communicated to Fund Effond in note of M. de Nossia communicated to Fund Effond in note of M. de Nossia rode, which complained sharply of the attack which had been made on Montenegro, after the reiterated declarations of the Porte to unaintain peace. The Russian minister declared in that note that the expedition of Omer Pacha, and the blockade of the consts of Albania had painfully surprised the Emperor Nicholas; that the calmide of St. Petersburg protected and proclaimed the independence of Montenegro as a fair accompil, which disk not require any other consecution. The note also an inct of St. Petersburg protected and proclaimed the in-dependence of Moutenegro as a fait accompil, which disk not require any other consecration. The note also an-nounced the sending of Col. Kowaleski to Tsetgatin (Cet-tique). Without maning Reschid Pacha, the Rossian minister allowed it to be seen that pleasure was felt at St. Petersburg at his removal. The note declared be-side that the ministers who kept up a bad understanding between the Ottoman and Russian Governments were very culvable, and account from the contract of the convery culpable, and assumed a great responsibility on

very culpable, and assumed a great responsibility on themselves.

It was thought at Constantinople that the measures of Austria were not taken until after she had consulted the Cabinets of London and Paris, and without being assured of all her liberty of action as regards Montenegro, but on the express condition of respecting the rights of sovereignty of Turkey. The manner in which the difference between Austria and the Porte had been settled caused great dissatisfaction in Constantinople. The facility with which the Turkish Cabinet yielded induced many persons to ask of what use the expense of keeting up an array could be when the foreground. section caused great dissanisfaction in Constantinople. The facility with which the Turkish Cabinet yielded in duced many persons to ask of what use the expense of keeping up an army could be when the Government aurrenders to the first summons of a foreign power. The conduct of the Minister of War seemed particularly to have displeased the Generals and Officers, and several of them had appeared without their swords in public ceremonies. As is already known, Prince Ghika, Hospedar of Moldsvin, has been obliged, after a grave malady, to conside the reins of government to a council composed of the Ministers. The Russian Cabinet appeared disposed to make this circumstance a pretext for occupying the principalities. General Radiger, it was said, had been nominated Generalisation of the army of the South. The Russian troops assembled in Beessrabia and the acuthern provinces were 80,000 in number, and 80,000 Austrian troops were also on the frontiers of Turkey.

Accounts from Bagdad amounced that a Persian corpular was that approached the Turkish frontier, towards Keshels, and this dismonstration was ascribed to the instigation of Russia. On the 24th ult. an aid-de-camp of Prince Monchikon, aid-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Constantinople. The Prince was expected himself on the Stsh; be was at Odessa, ready to embark, it was said, as soon as he should be informed of

use departure of M. de Lavalette, the French Ambassa', dor. M. de Lavalette, on taking loave of the Sultan, ro-ceived the grand cordon of the new order of Medjidic.— He also received from the Prime Minister a magnificent Arabian horse. M. Benedetti, first Secretary, remains Charge d'Affaires of France, in the absence of the Am-bassador. the departure of M. de Lavalette, the French Ambassa

Richardson, Bro.'s & Co.'s Circular.

Kichnrdson, Bro.'s & Co.'s Circular.

Per Frankin! Liveraroot, 3d Mouth, 14th, 12th
With the exception of this day, which has been very wet,
the weather has been fine since the 11th. We have had
very little business passing since Friday in Whar, but
there has been a considerable inquiry for From at 24.6
for Phindelphia, Bultimore, and Oline exchip, but few holders have been inclined to go on with selling at this firms,
and as buyer have not feit disposed to give more, but few
transactions have taken place. IND:AN CORN remains very
enset. Si Month, 15th, 1857

where again to report a large supply of Oatman, and Fleur, both sacks and barrels, but the principal part of each were included in the report of arrivals on Friday. We had a moderate attendance at our market tax morning. The sale of Wusar proceeded slowly, and in retail quentities for consumption at the prices current on Friday last, but the tone of the trade was less depressed than on that day. There was rather more disposition to purchase Photix thin last week, and good qualities of Onio and Baltimore obtained [5] Phil advance on the prices of our last, laythan Conn unchanged in value or demand, and the atmemay be said of Oats and Oatman. Egyptian Brans duil and [62] lower.

MUSIC.

The New Opera Company.

At Niblo's on Monday night a full and brilliant audience greeted the first appearance of the new company of Italian Artists, of which Madame Alboni and Mesers. Salvi, Marini and Benevantano, are the constellation. Pleasant is it to see so much youth, beauty, good dressing and good manners concentrated in the auditorium of the house. All persons who are addicted to course excitements-to seeing life through the glass of a bar-room door, should go occasionally to the opera to witness how a multitude can conduct themselves decorously.

Rarely have we beheld so much feminine loveliness concentrated in the same space and exhibarated by "the food of love" which the great bard determines to be music. So naif is the publicity of descriptions in Paris, that the chances are equal in the feuilleton that a ravishing bonnet inclosing a ravishing face at a concert will find itself signalized and named in full with the owner; and we almost wish that the same privilese were accorded to us of individuating a particular face with a nimbus of youth and beauty clasped in a circle of flowers within a certain bonnet. But our business is not with Beauty in the boxes, but Art on the stage.

There is such a wide field for nonsense in the ordinary pursuits of life-the small-talk of society being, nineteen parts out of twenty, badinage, and excellent jokes being told in mourning carriages even, with the hearse in perspective—that some solemnity should be re-served for spiritual art, or that inspiration which endeavors to lift us of the earth into the serial glories of imagination. When we reflect that each musical sound is steeped in infinitude-that each such tone is part and parcel of the Heaven which prophecy and poetry breathe into being to lighten the burden which poor humanity carries from the crib to the coffin, one may shudder in seeing Euterpe yoked to a beastly Silenus, and the most loved and beauteous of the Olympian train, caricatured with a broad and salacious grin. Of a truth grimace is not fortified by an alliance with music, but the latter is thus degraded to the filthy level of swinish popular minstrelsy, where even the clank of the slave's chain marks the measure of art, prostku ted and adapted to the level of a community "of the earth, earthy."

We are led to these remarks after witnessing the work of a man of genius like Donizetti thrown away upon a comedy where a fat old fool (the part created for Lablache, like bad stories written to suit engravings.) makes love to a young widow. A writer, speak ing of love, says "all other passions are not worth its pains;" and it is the passion which Genius most loves to treat from the depths of his soul. All fooling with the divine passion seems sacrilegious and utterly out of place in music. One has only to call up the unwritten poetry of his own nature, or the expressed poetry of Shakspere, (for we are all Shaksperes in our greater moments.) to feel that the art of Music should be saved from profanation when it comes to paint the master passion. Beethoven properly thought that the virulent coarseness of Mozart's Do Giovanni, unfitted it for the purity of the lyrical drama. Equally do we think that the same purity rejects such a subject as Don Pasquale, whose age, rounded off into shivering tallow, is made to ape youth and love, through three mortal acts. It may be urged that Shakspere so represented Falstaff in the Merry Wices of Windsor. Never did that sublime genius suggest such a thing; it was reserved for the rabble of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, or for the Sovereign herself, to order such a play. But the creator of Romeo and Juliet, of his own motion, could never fall to the depths of such unhallowed tom-foolery.

As though his muse would not surrender herself to to such a plot, we find the first act of Donizetti's Op era vague and without saliency up to the final duo of Malatesta and Norina-Buone nuove, &c. This is bril

In Act II, the Trio, ah fratel non mi lasciate, is worthy of a dignified tragic position. The finale of the same act is splenidly vigorous, and worthy of any author.

The Earttone and Base Duet Act III, is admirable, and

had it been sung more thoroughly easemble, might have commanded an encore. The Serenade, Come '& gentil, is not to our taste, though it has its admirers. It is characterized by a number of caterwauling apogiatu res that are damnable. As for the Finale of the Ope ra-Donizetti never wrote it. Nadame Alboni was in excellent voice, and we were

pleased to observe that she never condescended to use the yow yow passages of the lowest register of her e to secure applause. Equally free was she of extra-super cadenza-making. Salvi is an accomplished artist. In the delicious duet with the soprano, Act III. which compensates for such a world of fat buffoonery he was exquisite, saving two false notes. The effect of that duo was incomparably better last night than it was with Mario and Griel at the Italiens, Paris. Signor Beneventsno is always a pains-taking, gentle-manlike, sincere artist, and his singing last night was not marred by any of the excesses usually attributed to him. Signor Marini's declamatica," the thorough character of his Italian pronuncistion is beyond all praise. He is said to sing out of tune-we did not detect it last night. The orches tra was nearly forty strong, and was adequately led by Arditi, saving some places where it was too loud for Albert. The intensity of sound should always be measured in an orchestra by the special ability of the singer. The soft voice in woman - which is the great character of Albon's organ-will not bear the same force of orchestral accompaniment as to a heavy base or soaring resonant soprano.

-The price of admission to the Opera is one and to doffars. This is too high a sum to put it within the reach of the public at large. People with families can not often afford, as a general rule, such expenditure. But it is not clear under the present system how the admission is to be lowered. An English Opera, in a bouse of the proper size, could succeed at lower rates. By an English Opera, we mean one giving the repertory of German, Italian and French Operus translated a well as that in our own tongue. But if the public are ever disposed to encourage the Italian Opera, they will do so for one so splendidly appointed as the one now performing at Niblo's House. Mr. Le Grand Smith, the Manager, merits full praise for his spirited and elegant enterprise. Let him be duly upheld.

Demilt Dispensary - Second Anniversary.

The second anniversary of the Demilt Dispea sary took place in the new and substantial brick building just completed for its use on the corner of Second av and Twenty-third et. The exercises were conducted in the upper part of the building, used as a place of worship by a religious society. The attendance was full. Gan F. E. Mather presided. In taking the chair, he re marked at some length upon the utilty and beneficence marked at some length upon the utility and beneficence of these institutions. He noticed, among other things, the inadequacy of these sanatary provisions. In 1720 the New York Dispensary was established—naw located in Center et. The population of the City was then about 33,000. In 1828 the Northern Dispensary was established. Our population then stood at 180,000. These institutions have been supported mainly by private liberality and energy. The State has usually given something toward their maintenance, but the prospects of aid from that quarter the present year are said to be unpromising. These have been the Dispensary accommodations of the City down to the year 1851, when our population had reached 600,000. There is much less provision in this respect, in this City, than in the large cities of Europe, in proportion. This is she third city in the world—exceeded only by London and Paris.

don, with four times this population, has 22 bospitals, 172 alms-houses, 32 other benevolent institutions, and 30 dispensaries. In that propertion we should have a but we need 12 because the great indux of population by immigration here causes a demand for medical treatment to the poorer classes here which is sox experienced in London, the population of which is do a more permanent character. Paris, with a population twice that of New York, has 19 hospitals, 15 of which are on a grand scale. Such is the contrast between this City, which is noted for its energy, enterprised and wealth, and those named. The ratio of mortality is nothing in the rural districts to what it is here to the City. In the interior of the State the deaths annually are about 1 in 60; in this City, over 1 in 25. And these deaths are not, as a general thing, of our own people. This is one of the healthiest spots in the United Scates, so far as nature is concerned. The quality of the soil, the excellence of the water, and the purity of the atmosphere, are all favorable to health. Of the deaths, it will be found that only about two per cent, are from the ranks of the wealthy, leaving six per cent for the lower classes, a large proportion being of children. To this fact the City Inspector has repeatedly called attention. Gen. Mather spoke at some length, and at the close of his remarks the reports were presented.

The Manager's Report stated that up to this time, 200,389 had been received toward the building. The building and lot have cost about \$00,000; of which there is a debt of about \$10,000 existing.

Receipts of the past year.

\$16,372,36 On hand from last year. don, with four times this population, has 22 hospitals,

Total.

Paid toward building.

Paid salaries, for medicines and expenses... .\$21,195 63 .\$49,061 28

Total. \$21,195 63

The Visiting Committee of this Dispensary rendered their Report for the year ending March 27, 1853. The number of persons treated during the year, is stated at 2.197, as follows:

Males. 917 Natives. 821 Adults. 992

Females. 1,280 Foreigners. 1,376 Children. 1,205

Vaccinated—Males, 123; females, 128, Total, 251.

Discharged, cured or pied. 60

relieved. 1,282 Now under treatment 75

Transferred to Hos 1. 80

Total. 9,197 ...\$21,195 63

2,134 35

Total
Total number of visits.....

Tetal number of visits . 11,336.
The following diseases have taken away the most of those who died: Cholera, 12; Consumption; 9; Small Fox, 9 and Marasmus, 7.
The Physician's Report was also rendered, and contained many interesting facts.
After the Reports were read, Mr. Green offered the following resolution:

following resolution:

Resolved, That the manifest inadequate provision in this City, for the diseases and casualities of the indigent, whether regarded as a Christian duty or means of preservation from contarious and infectious diseases, calls for the increased attention and interest of every good

Mr. Green spoke at some length in support of this resolution, showing the advantage of the system of an tary police and relief connected with the Dispensarie At the close of his remarks, his resolution was adopted. Rev. Dr. Ara D. Smith offered a similar resolution-

approving of the Dispensary system as essential to the physical and moral improvement of a numerous class of our population; and, recommending this one especially. He spoke in support of his resolution, enforcing the Christian duty as well as sustaining the civil policy of these institutions. His resolution was also unanimously adopted.

poncy of these institutions. His resolution was also unanimously adopted.

The ficliowing Board of Managers was then elected. Frederick F. Mather, Nathaniel Harden, Nathaniel R. Long, John Campbell.
Feter Cooper.
Adam W. spies.
Win S. Boson, Charles G. Savages, Henry Day, Oliver Iv F. Grost, William Walker.
Samuel L. Mitchell, Jesse W. Rouediet, Ashbei Gireen, John J. Walker, Jos. F. Joy.
Whoo G. Runt, Gles Baberst, Ashbei Gireen, Norman White, Gles Baberst, Henry M. Alviander, Foung.
The lower room of the building is appropriated to the uses of the Dispensary. It is conveniently divided into rooms, constituting male and feunde departments, each having rooms for consultations. The establishment affords facilities for a large number of visits daily, if necessary. It has been in operation about three weeks.

#### CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS .- Dr. Bornton gives the closing lecture of his Geological Course this evening at Metropolitan Hall. He will speak of the Latest Animal Creation, including Man and Woman. Afternoon entertainment to-day.

-The Exhibition of the Tarrytown Institution takes place this evening at the Methodist Church in that place.

-At Ninlo's to-night, "Don Pasquale" will be repeated by Alboni, Salvi, Marini, Beneventano and

-At the BROADWAY, Mr. Forrest in Shakspere's mas er-piece- "Hamlet," supported by Conway, Duff Mrs Abbott, Madame Ponisi, &c. Also the farce "Diamond

Cut Diamond. -At WALLACK's, the comedy of "The Irish Heiress," and the farce of "The Review," employing the whole strength of the company.

-At BURTON's, the "Merry Wives," as usual, and the comedietts of "A Novel Expedient," by Dyot, Fisher and Miss Weston. -At the St. CHARLES, "Sweethearts and Wives."

A Kiss in the Dark," and "Charles Second." -At the Museum, this afternoon, "The Lady of yons," by C. W. Clarke, Miss Mestayer and others. In the evening, "Paul Pry," by Hadaway, &c.

-At the Cincus, a great variety of equestrian and erobatic feats, &c., afternoon and evening. -At Wood's Minstrels, a new programme of first-

class Ethiopian Delineations, Songs, Dances, &c -At the EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, a rare and valuable collection of Pharaonic and Ptolemaic remains.

-At HOPE CHAPEL, Dr. Valentine's comical enterminments, with new attractions. -At BANVARD's, the great Panorama of the Holy

and is still on exhibition afternoon and evening -At RISLEY'S, the Panorama of the Thames may -The Suxpay Scucot of the Sixth Universalist

Society report their exhibition to-night at Knickerbooker Hall -Prof. WILLIAMS will lecture upon Mental Alche-

my, at 450 Broadway.
—Prof. Owen will talk of Spiritual Manifestations at the Hall, corner of Broadway and Lispenard-st.

A CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF SPRING, THE MUSDERER .- Now that Arthur Spring, the late trial of whom for murder has excited so much interest, is convicted, and nething remains but to execute the fearful penalty, it will not be improper and may not be uninteresting to recite a brief chapter of the last five or six years of his life. Spring was an Irishman born-a con ctioner by trade; he lived for a number of years and up to 1844-'5 in the City of Philadelphia, after which e moved his family to this City and commenced the ousiness of a refectory and liquor saloon in a basement two or three doors from the old Park Thester. Within three months after he had opened this "place" in Park Row, he was arrested by the Police on a charge of having, in connection with another person, (still residing in New York,) enticed a sailor (the mate, we think,) of wessel, into his cellar at a late hour of night, knocked him down with a heavy club of wood, (wounding him nearly to death.) and robbest him of \$600 in gold coin. The evidence against Spring was not conclusive of guilt, but was sufficient to bind him in the sum of \$1,000 to appear and answer the charge. He procured buil and was released from the Tombs. Spring's family lived in some rooms in the rear of his place of bu ness, and soon after this charge against him his wife died in child-birth, (as it was said, but otherwise, as it was suspected.) teaving three small children, the eldest son—the present witness on the trial for murder and two infant girls. In less than a month after the first charge, and within a few days after the death of

his wife, Spring was again apprehended on a charge of having stolen, at night, in his cellar (and almost in the some manner the mate was robbed.) \$250 and over from an emigrant lately arrived in this City. A part of the money was found concealed under the steps of th stoop leading into his rear yard. The offense was fixed upon him almost beyond doubt. Shortly after his arrest he confessed his guilt to Justice (then Clerk) Smart, admitting also the perpetration of the other rebberyhow it was done-who was concerned with him in the felony-in what manner they divided the money, and where he had concessed the most of his share. on searching proved true,) declaring most solemnly that he had committed the second offense for the sole purpose of getting a sufficient amount of money to mimburse the party first robbed, (his partner in the crime refusing to surrender back any portion of his share) so that the seaman might, as he had promised, leave the City and not apsear against him at the trial, and he be thereby preserved from the State prison and saved to the care and protection of his children. Spring pleaded guilty to this second offence, and was sentenced six years to a felon's doom- at hard labor at Sing Sing-leaving his destitute and worse than orphan children friendless and without protection. Mr. Stuart had them placed in the kind charge of Mrs. Foster, matron of the City Prison. where shey remained for a number of weeks, and

were finally removed to the Alms House. Some eix or ten months after it was learned that the wife of

Spring had some relations, and among them an aunt, owner of some property, at or near Washington. On writing to her, Stuart received an answer that if the children could be sent on to Washington, proper charge would be taken of them by their mother's relatives. A small amount of money was raised, a trusty person emcloved, and these poor children-young Arthur, with two smaller sisters-were forwarded to their friends and kindred. Five years passed, when one morning in the early part of December last, Arthur-a bright, intelligent lad, who had passed to the age of sixteen or seventien years-presented himself to Justice Scuart (who was at once reminded of the unhappy history of father and family) staring that he was living an apprentice to a confectioner in Washington-that his sisters were both alive and with their friends-that he had alone come on to New-York to see if, by some means, he could not get his father pardoned the remaining year of his sentence from the State Prisonthat he would have made the effort sooner, but was without money to pay his passage from Washing and had only then become enabled, by a long and con-tinuous saving of all the small means he could The magistrate, moved by the noble husband. object of the boy, (who declared that nothing would make him so happy as to be able to take his father home with him to his little sister's,) and upon his own knowledge of the whole matter wrote an earnest letter to Governor Hunt, with which the lad proceeded to Albany. It is almost needless to say that with a man like Governor Hunt, the brave and generous conduct and earnest, artless pleading of this manly and devoted stranger boy for the pardon of a parent so long confined in the dungeon of the State, did not fail of its object. The freed father and thankful child, with heart swollen by emotions of gratitude and bounding with hope in the joyful anticipation of restoring a lorg lost parent to the little sisters he so much loved, with no delay left New York by way of Philadelphia for the City of Washington.

The rest is known. And this is the son on whom the father now seeks to fix the offense of a most diabolical murder, of which he slone is, beyond doubt, the per petrator, and most righteously convicted.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS .- A meeting of this body was held last night at No. 194 Bowery, Mr. George Donathson in the chair. Mr. James Huggins was appointed to set as Secretary. Mr. Donaldson stated that there was not a body of tradesmen in the City of New-York paid worse than the Saldler and Harness Makers. It was a trade that was called into existence in every prosperous community, and slithough there was no more prosperous City in the world than New-York, yet in the cities of the old world their trade was better paid than here.

A long discussion here ensued as to the best method of insuring unity among the men, and if this was once done, they said, they would be sure of success. After much consultation, a Committee of four per

sens was appointed to wait on the journeymen in the different shops in the City, and ask their concurrence in a list of prices made out by the Committee, and also asking them for their concurrence in the object in view. As soon as all were canvassed a general meeting would be called, the question of advance sub-mitted to the bosses, and if their propositions were not sgreed to, a strike would be made. After a resolution agreeing to this course was passed,

the meeting adjourned.

THE COACH PAINTERS .- The Coach Painters held a meeting last night at No. 220 Grand st., Mr. Monks in the Chair. Mr. Barry was appointed Secre-

The Secretary stated that he was sorry there was so much apathy among the Coach Painters of New-York, as that they would not come forward to claim their rights, as other trades were doing. It could only be accounted for in the belief that there were a great many botches in the trade, and that they were in consequence afraid to act independently. They laid them selves liable, by their conduct, to such an accusation. He trusted they would prove that they were not to be thus disgraced as a body, and that they would unani mously come forward and claim their rights.

A discussion ensued as to the best mode of proceed-ing, and it was finally resolved that all men working under \$2 per day he called upon to strike unless that get 2/ per day in addition to the wages at present re ceived by them. This resolution was passed, and a Committee appointed to wait upon the Journeymen in the different shops of the City.

The meeting then adjourned.

CARPENTER'S MASS MEETING .- Between six and seven hundred of the Journeymen Carpenters, of this City held a meeting at Convention Hall, on Monday evening, for the purpose of deciding upon the price of wages to be asked during the present season. The meeting was organised by choosing Mr. Drennan Chairman of the meeting. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, when the vote was taken, whether those present would demand \$2 13 per day, or continue to work for \$2. The vote was unanimous for \$2 13, and not a vote was cast against it. It was also decided that this price should be acceeded to by the employers this morning, or they would not go to work.

MACHINISTS MEETING .- A large meeting of the Machinists of this City was held on Monday evening at Military Hall, No. 198 Bowery. The meeting was organized by choosing Thos. Van Arnringe, Chair man, and John Stratton, Secretary.

An address was delivered by Mr. John Booth, on the

subject of a permanent organization. A resolution was adopted favorable to asking an advance of not less than 10 per cent advance upon the present prices re-ceived. Officers were then chosen for a permanent or-ganization of the machinists, after which the meeting

Prof. Avery of Hamilton College, Clinton, Oneida Co., is now in our City, presenting to our liberal and wealthy citizens the claims of that institution, especially with reference to the erection of an Observatory, which is greatly needed not only by the College but by the Liberal Institute and other Aculemic institutions located there. We commend his enterprise to the favor of the beneficent. Prof. A. may be found at Gramercy House, 908 Broadway.

Ex-Mayor Clark has retired from the Presidency of the Merchants' Insurance Company.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-FARMER'S CLUB .-There was a meeting of the members of the Farmer's Club of the American Institute at No. 351 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, yesterday. Judge Livingaron o cupied the Chair; Mr. HENAY MEIGS Secretary. The subject brought under consideration was the most conomical method of fertilizing land.

Mr. Solon Rosinson, who proposed the question made some remarks on the subject, and was followed by Professor Mares, who, in an address of almost an hour, spoke of the balance of soil which can be tained by science, which balance exists by nature in some soils to such a degree that full crops of wheat have been raised upon them from generation to gene ration without manure. The utility of the system is to analyse the soil perfectly, and to add the ingredients which may be required to make it a standard soil. He produced some hops grown on this scientific soil, more uxuriant and of better quality than those produced in the usual method. Several members took part in the discussion; and

many examples were recited of the benefit done to the soil by covering over the surface with straw, hay, and particularly flax. It was stated that flax when spread over land enriches it very much, though it should be allowed to remain there only for a short period, which might be without injury to the flax ; and that coverings

might be without injury to the lax; and that coverings of any sort fertilize the soil, as if the elements of nutriment were raised to the surface, and, when not prevented, flew into the sir and became lost.

An interesting and compendious view of Japan, culled from the best authorities by the Secretary, was ordered to be printed. He also read an article on the method of making charcod by the Chinese, which saves about 40 per cent, over our method, and makes the article much better. uch better. Mr. E. W. Pimerps, of Westfield, Mass., exhibited a

Mr. E. W. PIELPS, of Westheld, Mass., exhibited a much imprived Bessive.

Mr. Gone, of New Jersey, presented the Mamera Apple, the Lapota and the Pomegranate, which were much approved by the Club.

Mr. WHITTLESY, a venerable gentleman from Catta-kill, presented a box of fine drapes, preserved in cotton. They were of beautiful flavor, and well preserved. Judge Livingaron exhibited a beautiful sample of

a new description of apple, which he named the flow Apple, from its peculiar whiteness, Professor Margs exhibited Vilmonn's drawings of vegetables, which were very fine, of full size, and with which an immensity of pains must have been taken.

The consideration of the subject of the Most Economical Mode of Fernilizing Land will be continued as next meeting. There were about forty members present. The Club adjourned at 2½ o'clock.

THADE SALE-The Trade Sale at Bangs & Bro's continues to be fully strended. The sales are larger than they were a year ago at this time. Stanford & Swords's Catalogue occupied the time during yesterday and last evening.

Messrs. Ball, Black & Co. have on exhibition in their window the splendid service of silver presented to Captain O. R. Numford, of the chipper ship Tornado, by the Insurance Companies of this Cay.

The annual election for Wardens and Vestrymen in the Episcopal Churches, took place yes terday.

The U. S. Mail steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, which sailed from this port on the 5th inst. for Liverpool, arrived off Holyhead on the afternoon of the 15th, at 44 o'clock.

SHIP BUILDING .- Messrs, J. A. Westervelt a Co., have just laid the keel of a new packet ship for Mesers. Spofferd a Tileston, to be called the John C. Calbeun, and when finished is to be placed in the New-York and Liverpool Packet line. She is to be 209 feet longth on deck, 41 feet beam, 29 feet hold, and about 2,000 tuns burden. She will be launched about the last of June, and will be the largest packet ship from this port, being three feet longer than the Wash They have also just commenced two steamers for Da-

vis a Brooks's new Pacific line. These vessels will each be 264 feet long, 36 feet beam and 25 feet deep. They are to be supplied each with two engines, with 50 inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. The engines are being made at the Morgan Iron Works. The vessels will be launched in about four months.

Mr. Thomas Collyer has under way at the yard of Mr Wm. H. Brown, a clipper ship, intended for the

China trade. She is 180 feet length of keel, 35 feet beam and 194 feet deep. She is to be launched the last of June. He has also on the stocks at the same yard, a steamboat for Mr. James Cunningham, which is in tended to run on the Sacramento River, with passen-gers and freight. She is to be 200 feet long on deck, 28 feet beam and 81 feet deep. She will be supplied with a beam engine and will be completed the last of May, when she will be taken spart and shipped around

NEW STEAMSHIP FOR CHINA .- A new and powerful steamer of 600 tuns burden has been con-structed at Collyer's yard, in this City, for Mesers, Russell Sturgis, J. N. Griswold and others, to run as a tow and passenger boat between the ports of Shanghae, Hong Kong, Whampon and Cauton. She has very appropriately been named the Confucius, after the great Chinese philosopher. The Confucius is expected to leave this port in about a week from this date, under command of Capt. Dearborne, one of her owners, who will take his family with him. She will go out loaded with coal, via the Cape of Good Hope and Singapore, at both of which places Capt. Dearborne proposes to touch.

PRINCE'S FOUNTAIN PEN is the latest novelty that has appeared in the shape of an ink-applier. It requires to be charged but once a day, (of course less frequently with those who write slowly, or less than half the time,) but writes smoothly and easily. and does not soil the fingers -- a great point. It is a right good article, but you must spend a few minutes in first learning how to use it in order never to blunder with it. It is fitted for the desk or the pocket.

ANOTHER FATAL ASSAULT .- John Murphy boatswain of the ship Surprise, who was stabled on the morning of the 11th inst., by some of his shipmates who had been ashore and returned grossly intoxicated died yesterday, at the New-York Hospital. He had two wounds in the neck, one in the side and a severe cut in one of his arms. Four men, named Henry Proc tor, Geo. Martin, Wm. Clinton and Henry Morse were arrested at the time, and are now in prison. Coroner O'Donnell will hold an inquest upon the body of the de ceased to-day. At the time of the affray the "Sarprise was lying in the stream off Wall-st., and was about sailing for California. .

ATTEMPT OF A MOTHER -- M----CHILD,-Yesterday afternoon, a Mas. Kain was detected in the act of attempting to throw her son, a child, nearly three years of age into the dock, foot of 28th-st. E. R. When questioned, she stated that the father of the boy was in the country and she having no means to support the lad, had made up her mind to drown him rather that let him suffer. She was taken to the Station House and the boy was removed to the Alms House.

CONSECRATION OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH .-On Monday afternoon last, the Church of St. Francis Seraph, intended for the use of the German population of this City professing the Roman Catholic Religion, was consecrated by Archbishop Hughes. This Church is alterated in Thirty first at hatween Sixth and Sa avs. It has been lately enlarged, the improvement having commenced in May, 1852, and is laid out in the form of a cross. The addition, which is in the Byzan tian style, makes the largest of the sisles 150 feet long and 64 feet wide, with a basement underneath for school rooms, &c. There are two gables, one in from and the other in the middle, with towers on each There are also three naves inside, which are supported by round columns, and the inside of the walls is painted in very close imitation of stone, while the outside is sanded in imitation of Paterson stone. There is a steeple in course of erection which, when complet be 160 feet bigb, and will be of a fine order o finish, with a large gilt cross on top. There is large gallery in front of the altar, and on splendid organ built by Ferris, o Houston et. It has twenty stops and three stops on the pedals. The under the direction of Mr. John Walsh, the architect, at the cost of \$85,000. It is a very fine building, and ca pable of accommodating a very great number of per

clergy formed in the vestry of the church, from which they proceeded down the grand sisle of the church pre ceded by acolytes, after whom came several clergy men, and last of all the Archbishop, supported on either side by two attendant priests. As soon as the process sion reached the outer door of the church, (where they were met by the St. John's and the St. Joseph's Social ties of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in Sec ond-avenue,) the services were commenced and the procession moved round the outer walls of the church and came in sgaln at the same door in which it had gone out and proceeded up to the altar. Here the preliminary services were concluded by the chant ing the Litany of the Saints, and lessons of the day, and when the minor clergy returned into the vestry room, and the Archbishop took a seat in a chair of state placed to the left of the altar. The painting on the high alter is a very fine one of Christ Healing the Bits to the right is one of the XIV Holy Intercessors, and to the left is one of the Virgin and Child. The high altar was also decorated with two of the tasteful ban ners of the Society of St. Antonius, from a design of the architect, with, on a ground of crimson, the letters I. H. S. under a cross.

Soon after 9 o'clock A. M., the procession of the

Among the clergymen present were the following Rev. Alexander Martin, Pastor of the Church, (an Ital ian); Fathers Mäller, Kleineiclam and Von Campen Redemptorists; Dr. Cummings, of New-York; Rev Thomas Daly, Albany; Rev. T. Kobler, S. J. Sixteenth st.; Rev. Mesers. T. M. McLeer and McMahon, New York; Rev. Mr. Daubresse, S. I. St. John's Gollege, Fordham, and Very Rev. Theodore Nothen, S.J. The clergymen who had retired in procession to the vestry did not remain long there ere they again came out in the same order as they had entered but this time three of them were fully vestmented for the purpose of offering up the Holy Sacrifics of the High Mass, Rev. Mr. Müller as High Priest, Rev. Mr. Kleineiclam as Deacon, and Rev. Mr. Campenhout as Sub-Deacon. After the Clergymen has all taken their seats within the Sanctuary, his Grace the Arch-bishop ascended the situr and addressed the congrega-tion. He took his text from the 1st verse of the 1224 Paslm: ve rejuiced when they mid to me. Let us go into the House

These, my brethren, were the words of the Rayal Prophet, when he learned that a church would be raised tod set spart, where offerings such as are worthy of the Almighty would be rendered. Yet, when the inspired prophet uttered these words there was not on the earth a single temple consecrated to the honor, or in which adorations could be paid to the true and living God. It was his privilege to project such a temple, under Divise inspiration, and the building of it was reserved for his Son. But, though not allowed to perfect the termie the mere contemplation made his heart glad, tor me Son. But, though not allowed to perfect the temple, the mere contemplation made his heart glad, and he broke out into poetic inspiration and rejoiced at